

dence to indicate what subspecies is the prevailing one. Whether the Ravens of the Carolinian highlands belong to the northern or to the southwestern form, or whether both varieties occur, or whether they will be found to be so nearly intermediate as not to be susceptible of practicable separation, alone can be determined by the examination of a considerable series obtained at different seasons of the year.

That this species had not entirely deserted the Piedmont region at the time of Audubon's writing, I have lately obtained proof. A friend, still in active life, who has long been an intelligent observer of birds, informs me that between fifty and sixty years ago, the Raven was "plentiful" in the portions of Chester and York Counties contiguous to Broad River which has its source in the mountains of North Carolina about fifty miles distant. None, however, have been seen by him since the War. In Mill's 'Statistics of South Carolina' (1826), in the brief account of the birds of Newberry (also on Broad River, but further south in the Piedmont Belt), it is stated that "The Raven has also left this part of the country." Dr. Coues included this species in his 'Synopsis of the Birds of South Carolina' (1868) on the authority of Professor Gibbes, whose list of birds (Tuomey's 'Report on the Geology of South Carolina,' 1848) was based on Audubon's 'Synopsis of the Birds of North America.' Dr. Coues further adds, "I am under the impression that I once saw an individual at Columbia, but cannot speak positively." Weight is added to this statement by the situation of Columbia at the confluence of the Broad and Saluda Rivers, as the south fork of this latter stream, near its head, flows at the base of Table Rock, somewhat over a hundred miles away.—LEVERETT M. LOOMIS, *Chester, S. C.*

The Lapland Longspur near Chicago in June.—On June 14 of the present year (1889), I took an adult female *Calcarius lapponicus* in full summer plumage at Sheffield, Lake Co., Indiana, which is about sixteen miles southeast of Chicago, on Lake Michigan.

The bird was alone and seemed to be thoroughly at home with her surroundings, being shot near the sand hills close to the lake shore. She was quite fat and appeared to be in excellent condition, but the ovaries showed no approach of the breeding season.—B. T. GAULT, *Chicago, Ill.*

Helminthophila bachmani on the East Coast of Florida.—March 21, 1889, at 'Oak Lodge,' the residence of Mr. C. F. Latham, on the east peninsula opposite Micco, Brevard Co., Florida, it was the writer's rare good fortune to secure two specimens, male and female, of this recently resurrected species.

The ovaries of the female showed only slight traces of development, and this, in addition to the fact that the birds were evidently part of the flock of early migrating Warblers in which they were found, indicates, as might be expected, a more northern breeding ground than the scene of their capture, and considerably increases the area of their probable summer home. Taken in connection with the original discovery of the species by

Dr. Bachman at Charleston, it renders it not unlikely that they still may be found nesting on the Atlantic Coast, in which case, perhaps, it might be well for us to give more heed to Mr. Bailey's record.* — FRANK M. CHAPMAN, *Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist., New York City.*

The Interbreeding of *Helminthophila pinus* and *H. chrysoptera*.—On June 13, 1889, Mr. Samuel Robinson, who has collected with me here for the past fifteen years, noticed a male *Helminthophila pinus*, with food in its bill, fly and disappear at the foot of a small alder. A female *Helminthophila chrysoptera* soon appeared, also with food, and was lost to sight at the same spot as the other bird. On going to the locality five young birds flew from the nest and alighted on the bushes in the immediate vicinity. Both parent birds were soon feeding the young again. He shot the old birds and secured all the young, which, together with the nest, are in my cabinet.

The locality was ground sloping toward a swampy thicket and covered with a young growth of alders. A few maple trees were in the vicinity. The nest was on the ground at the foot of a small alder and partly concealed by overhanging ferns and weeds. It is composed externally of oak leaves and lined with grape-vine bark, no other materials being used.

The male (*pinus*) is a very bright specimen with white wing-bars, edged with yellow. The female (*chrysoptera*) is strongly marked with yellow below, the wing-bars being exceptionally rich with the same color.

The young, two males and three females, are all similar, and have the head, neck, chest, sides and back olive-green. Abdomen olive-yellow. Remiges like adult *pinus*. Two conspicuous wing-bars of light olive, edged with yellow.—JNO. H. SAGE, *Portland, Conn.*

***Dendroica coronata* Feeding upon Oranges.**—While at Enterprise, Florida, last February, I twice saw Yellow-rumped Warblers eating the pulp of sweet oranges. In the first instance the orange was one that had fallen from a cart into the street and had afterwards been crushed so that the pulp was exposed. The little bird tugged at it with all its strength and seemed to have much difficulty in separating pieces small enough to swallow. Some of these were fully an inch long and as large around as a lead pencil. In the second instance the orange had merely cracked open by falling from the tree to the ground beneath. During the entire month of February the orange groves in the vicinity of Enterprise were frequented by larger numbers of these Warblers than I found in other places, and I have little doubt that the fallen oranges formed the chief attraction.—WILLIAM BREWSTER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

Recent Capture of Kirtland's Warbler in Michigan, and other Notes.—A specimen of Kirtland's Warbler (*Dendroica kirtlandi*), female, was secured by Mr. Knapp of Ann Arbor, Michigan, in the latter part of April or first of May, 1888, at Ann Arbor.

*Bull. N. O. C., Vol. VIII, p. 38.